Sprint 1

First Project: Advanced HTML and CSS

Stage 1. General Styles, Semantics, and Links

tripleten

Introduction

Here's the brief for the first stage of your first project at TripleTen. If it appears larger than the previous tasks, that's because it is! But you've already practiced the individual concepts used in the project via the tasks. So, now it's time to put them all together.

To help, we've divided the project into several parts (see the table of contents).

Some students prefer to take a 5-minute break every 25 minutes, whereas others like a 10-minute break every hour. Everyone will work by a different schedule, but it's been proven that breaks help boost productivity and creativity. Find a rhythm that works and try to stick with it.

It's also perfectly normal to forget things while you're still learning. If you don't think you remember something, try crafting a specific search engine query. For instance: "how to specify a CSS font family".

You can always ask your tutor or fellow students for help on Discord.

Table of contents

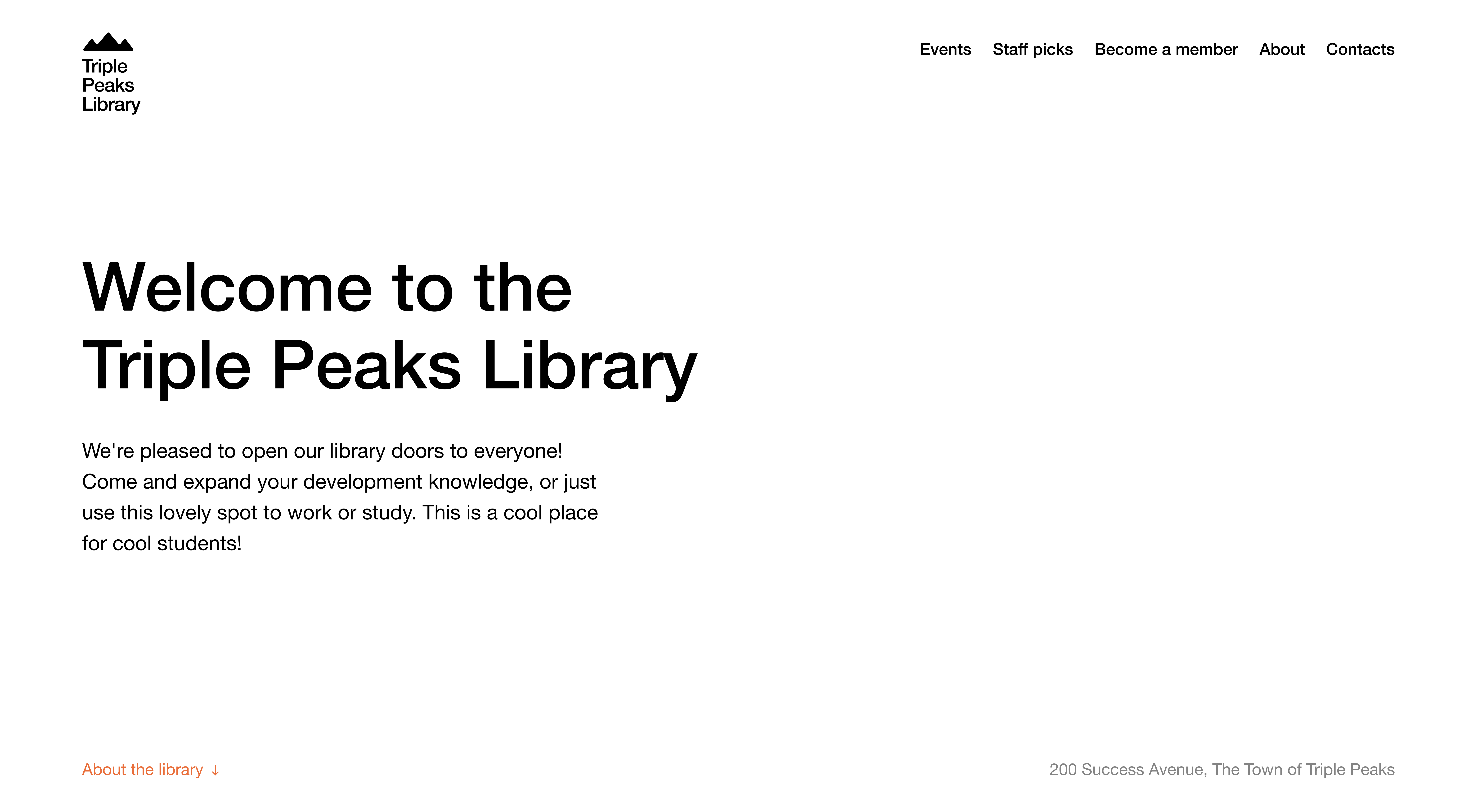
Stage 1 Overview

In this project stage, you'll work on setting up some general page styles and implementing the design of the header. By the end of this project stage, your webpage should look like this:

○ `#FFFFFF` (main background, contrast font color)

● `#000000` (main font color)

● `#E96E3A` (links)



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About the library ↓

200 Success Avenue, The Town of Triple Peaks

1. General styles and semantics

Pro tip:

Before you start working on the code, launch a live server for `index.html` so you can see your changes as you make them. Remember to save your files to have the changes rendered.

1.1. Adding a page wrapper

Let's start by wrapping the entire page content in a new `<div>` element with the `page` class.

Next, go to the styles file (`style.css`) and find the `page` class at the top of the file, since it's the top-most parent class of the webpage. Specify styles like so:

- The block should have a minimum width of `1300px` and a maximum width of `1600px`.
- The block should be centered. You can do so using the `margin` property, as described on MDN.

Pro tip:

After implementing a wrapper like this, you can easily control your content width. This is useful on large screens because your content won't be stretched too wide and become unreadable. It's also helpful for small screens as it will prevent certain issues, such as content from overlapping.

1.2. Font settings

Write the font settings for the `page` block:

- **Font family:** Specify `"Helvetica Neue"` as the main font with a fallback of `Arial`, and use the generic `sans-serif` family in case a user doesn't have either of the other fonts.

  Note: Helvetica Neue is not available on Windows by default, so the font may fall back to `Arial` or another `sans-serif` font — this is normal.
- **Font size:** Set this to `16px`.
- **Line height:** Set this to `20px`.

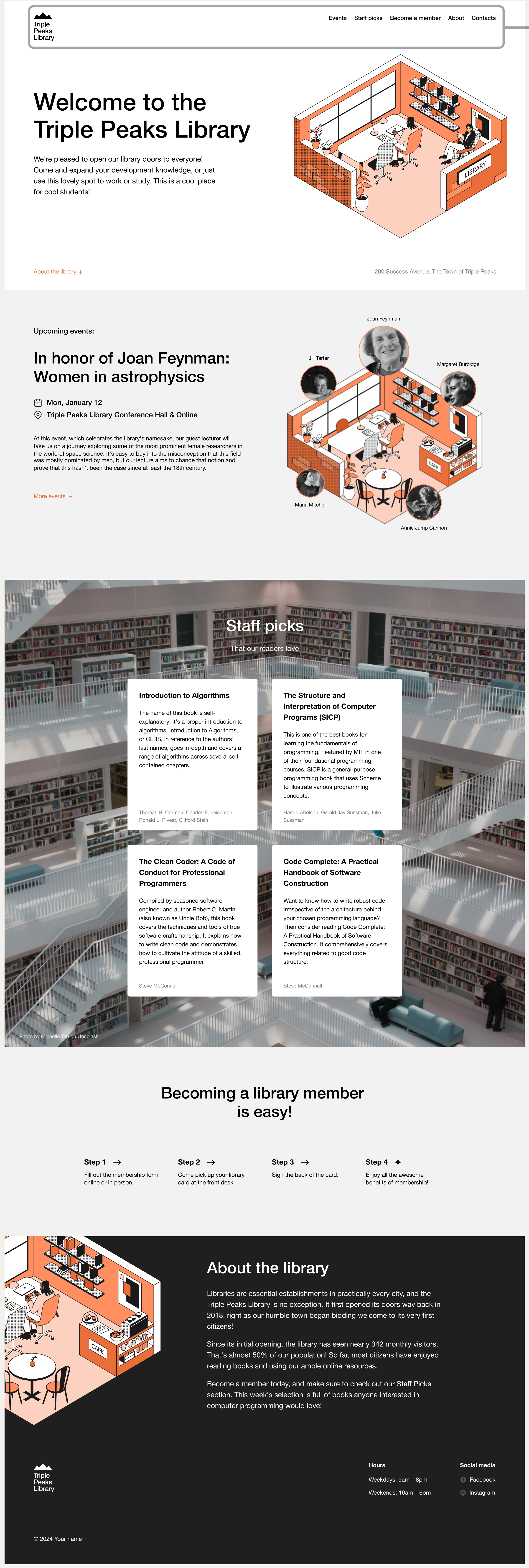
Pro tip:

While it makes sense to specify the font family for the entire page (since we're only using one), we will use different font sizes and line heights for different text elements. However, it's still more efficient to specify some general settings for the parent class and then override the parent style. For this to work, make sure these classes are placed after the parent class in the CSS file.

The other option is to specify all styles for all text element classes separately but it's not what we recommend.

1.3. Semantics

Open `index.html`, and note that we've already included HTML tags corresponding to the main blocks of the webpage. However, we haven't used the correct semantic tags. Carefully review the sections shown to the right. Then, replace the `<div>` elements in the HTML code accordingly with the appropriate semantic tags. Remember to update both the opening and closing tags.



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Upcoming events:

In honor of Joan Feynman: Women in astrophysics

Mon, January 12

Triple Peaks Library Conference Hall & Online

At this event, which celebrates the library's namesake, our guest lecturer will take us on a journey exploring some of the most prominent female researchers in the world of space science. It's easy to buy into the misconception that this field was mostly dominated by men, but our lecture aims to change that notion and prove that this hasn't been the case since at least the 18th century.

More events →

Staff picks

That our readers love

Introduction to Algorithms

The name of this book is self-explanatory; it's a proper introduction to algorithms! Introduction to Algorithms, or CLRS, in reference to the authors' last names, goes in-depth and covers a range of algorithms across several self-contained chapters.

Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, Clifford Stein

The Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs (SICP)

This is one of the best books for learning the fundamentals of programming. Featured by MIT in one of their foundational programming courses, SICP is a general-purpose programming book that uses Scheme to illustrate various programming concepts.

Harold Abelson, Gerald Jay Sussman, Julie Sussman

The Clean Coder: A Code of Conduct for Professional Programmers

Compiled by seasoned software engineer and author Robert C. Martin (also known as Uncle Bob), this book covers the techniques and tools of true software craftsmanship. It explains how to write clean code and demonstrates how to cultivate the attitude of a skilled, professional programmer.

Steve McConnell

Code Complete: A Practical Handbook of Software Construction

Want to know how to write robust code irrespective of the architecture behind your chosen programming language? Then consider reading Code Complete: A Practical Handbook of Software Construction. It comprehensively covers everything related to good code structure.

Steve McConnell

Photo by Michelle Tan on Unsplash

Becoming a library member is easy!

Step 1 →
Fill out the membership form online or in person.

Step 2 →
Come pick up your library card at the front desk.

Step 3 →
Sign the back of the card.

Step 4 ✦
Enjoy all the awesome benefits of membership!

About the library

Libraries are essential establishments in practically every city, and the Triple Peaks Library is no exception. It first opened its doors way back in 2018, right as our humble town began bidding welcome to its very first citizens!

Since its initial opening, the library has seen nearly 342 monthly visitors. That's almost 50% of our population! So far, most citizens have enjoyed reading books and using our ample online resources.

Become a member today, and make sure to check out our Staff Picks section. This week's selection is full of books anyone interested in computer programming would love!

Triple Peaks Library

Hours
Weekdays: 9am – 8pm
Weekends: 10am – 6pm

Social media
Facebook
Instagram

© 2024 Your name

Navigaton bar
Class: `nav`
Tag: `<nav>`

Site header
Class: `header`
Tag: `<header>`

Main page content
Class: `content`
Tag: `<main>`

Section
Class: `events`
Tag: `<section>`

Section
Class: `staff`
Tag: `<section>`

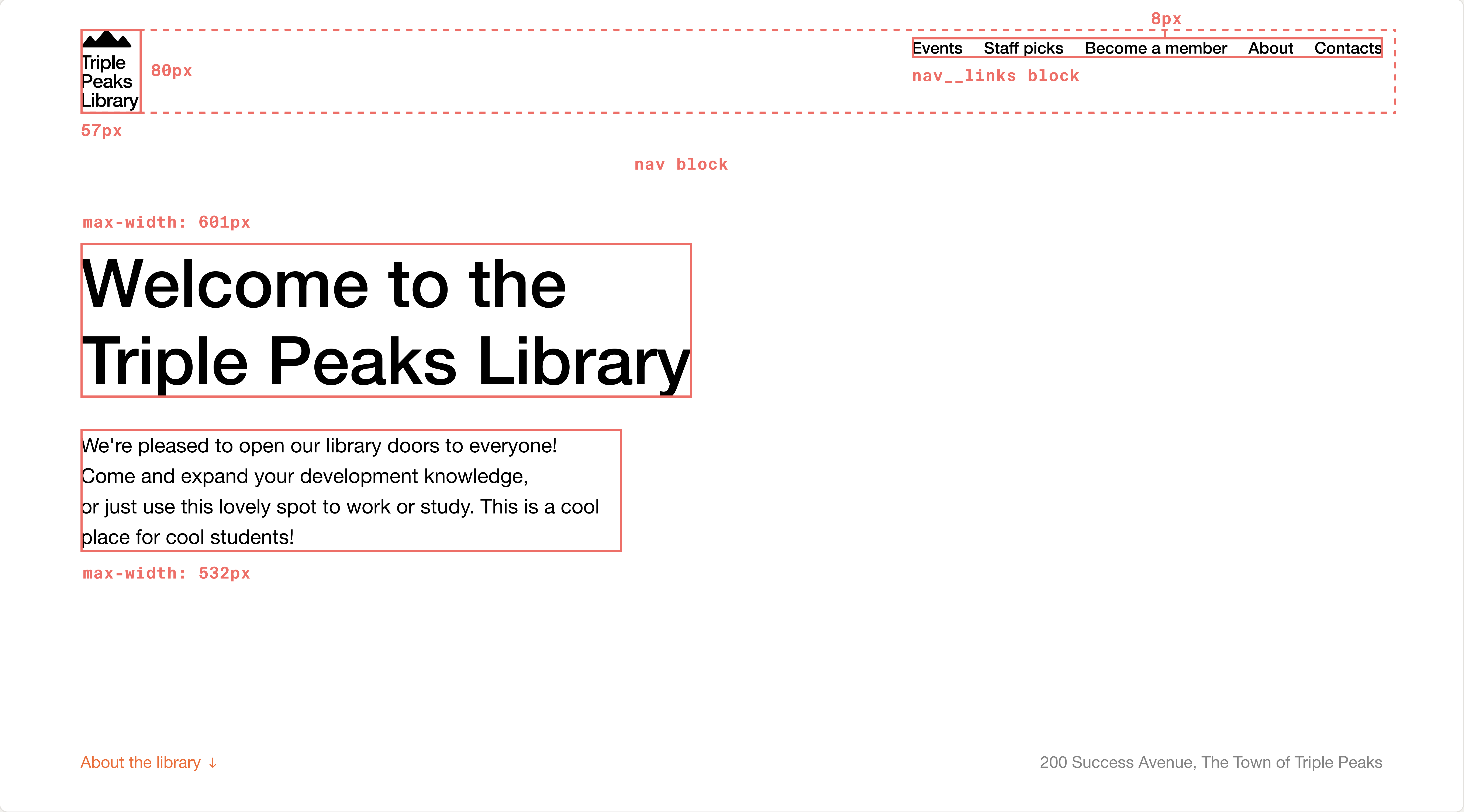
Section
Class: `membership`
Tag: `<section>`

Section
Class: `about`
Tag: `<section>`

Site footer
Class: `footer`
Tag: `<footer>`

2. Header

We’ve given you some starting HTML and CSS for the header. Your job is to fill in the rest, by following these instructions.



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Pro tip:

List elements are one of many HTML elements that have nonzero default margin or padding on one or more of its sides, and often they need to be overridden with values that are more appropriate to our design specifications. Remember that you can always see the margins and padding that are active on an element by selecting the element with Chrome’s developer tools.

2.1. Styling the menu using flexbox

The menu is currently a list with each item on a new line. To ensure that it conforms to the design, modify the `nav` and `nav__links` blocks.

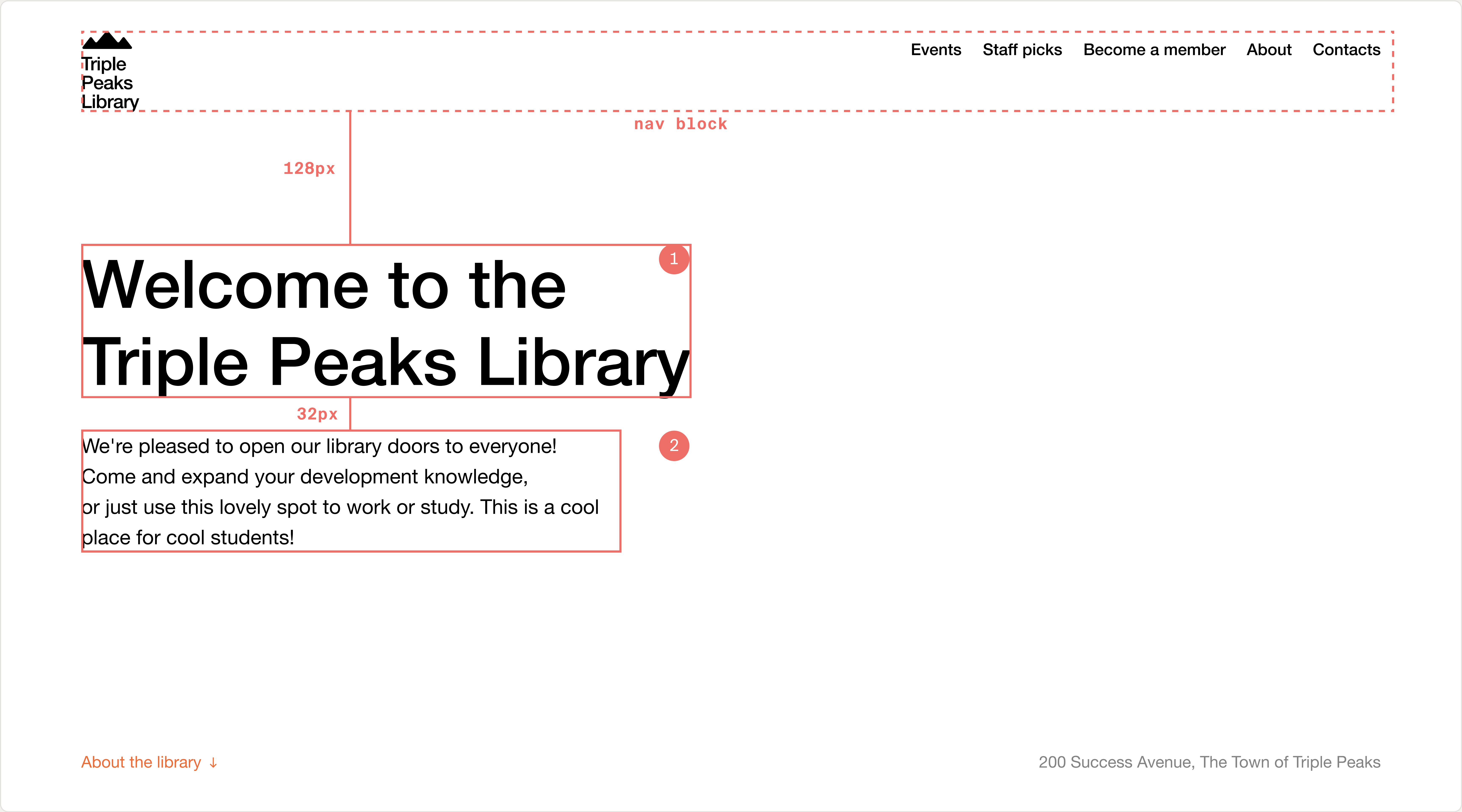
For the `nav` block:

- It should be a flexbox container.
- Distribute the flexbox items using the `justify-content` property.
- Apply dimensions to the `nav__logo` class as shown in the image above.

Then, modify the `nav__links` block as follows:

- It should be a flexbox container too.
- Specify the `column-gap` equal to `20px`.
- Remove the bullet points from the list items, using the appropriate CSS property.
- Remove the default padding from the `<ul>` container by setting it to `0`.

2.2. Styling the header text elements



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1

```
font-size: 66px;
line-height: 76px;
font-weight: 500;
color: #000000;
```

2

```
font-size: 20px;
line-height: 30px;
color: #000000;
```

Last, but not least, we need to style the title and description elements. Find each of these elements in the CSS and give them the dimensions, margins and font styles as shown in the image.

Keep in mind that `<h1>` and `<p>` tags come with default top and bottom margins, which you typically need to remove. So, if one of these elements need to have a top or bottom `margin` of `0`, you need to set it explicitly.

! **Pro tip:**

Using the `max-width` property for your elements prevents them from exceeding the size of their parent window (or the browser), but allows them to get smaller when the screen size decreases.

Now the header should nearly be complete, and you can submit your project! The final piece of the puzzle is the header image, which we'll add in the following project stage.